

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OU DH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA.

Received up to 13th August, 1881.

POLITICAL.

THE *Shola-i-Túr* of the 9th August refers to Aiyub Khan's victory over the Amir Abdul Rahman Khan's army, and remarks

Afghan politics.

**Circulation,
325 copies.**

that it appears from Lord Hartington's answer to a question in the House of Commons and the telegraphic news received from Simla that the Government of India will preserve a strict neutrality unless Aiyub Khan interferes with our posts. Those persons who are not versed in politics will be naturally disposed to think that the Amir, being our nominee, is entitled to help at our hands at such a crisis. Perhaps the Amir himself is also of the same opinion, and he has already sent an envoy apparently to ask for aid. But it should be observed that we concluded no treaty with him when we placed him on the throne of Kabul. Moreover, we have already given him all he asked for. We have given him 49 lakhs of rupees and a large quantity of arms and ammunition. We are not bound to do anything more for him. When our troops temporarily occupied Afghanistan, we suggested that the country should be divided into a number

of small states, in order that the power of the Afghans might be broken. That policy also recommended itself on the ground that all the chief claimants to the throne of Kabul would have received a portion of the kingdom, and therefore each of them would have been satisfied. But the Government did not deem it expedient to follow this policy. Now the best policy undoubtedly appears to be that the Government should quietly await the course of events and accept him as the Amir who is ultimately victorious.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
200 copies.

A correspondent of the *Bhārtī Vilās* of the 5th August states that the late Raja Shivaji of Tanjore.

Tanjore, a native state in the Madras presidency, left six young sons by concubines at the time of his death. One of them has died since, but five of them are still alive. On the death of the late Raja the Government annexed the state to its own territories and granted small pensions to the members of his family. In accordance with Her Majesty's proclamation that no native state will be annexed in future, the Government has placed the real or adopted sons of the late chiefs of Mysore, Jaipur, Baroda, Kolhapur, &c., on the *gaddi*, but it is surprising that it has not yet taken the claims of the sons of the late Raja of Tanjore into consideration. It does not become the paternal British Government to be kind to some chiefs and to be unkind to others. True the sons of the late Raja of Tanjore are born of concubines ; but it should be observed that his father, nephew, and grandfather were also born of concubines. Prince Vijaya Vardanand is the ablest and most intelligent man of the five sons of the late Raja and should be appointed Raja of Tanjore.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
490 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nūr* of the 6th August publishes an article headed "The Government and the sons of native chiefs. native chiefs, No. II," about the

education of native chiefs. The writer states that the native chiefs do not at present receive a good education and are not able to conduct the administration of their states properly. If the British Government retired from this country, they would hardly be able to protect their states from their internal and external foes. The writer proposes the following scheme for the education of the sons of native chiefs: (1) A school should be established at the head-quarters of each Local Government, where the sons of all the native chiefs who are under the political control of that Government and those of their sirdars should receive education. The children should be sent to the school when they are only six years of age. As soon as they are 13 years old, they should be instructed in the law and the art of war. (2) When they have completed their 17th year, they should be required to attend regularly the different courts, from that of Assistant Commissioner to Commissioner, during the next three years and see how justice is administered there. (3) They should attend the Legislative Councils of the Lieutenant-Governors and of the Viceroy for some time. (4) They then should be appointed to different offices in the military, judicial, revenue, and other departments and work should be exacted from them as from paid officers. If they were educated in this way, they would be able to administer the affairs of their states very successfully.

The same paper has another article headed "The Government and the native chiefs, No. III." in its issue of the 10th August. The writer states that now the business of a British Resident accredited to the court of a native chief should not be to see that the chief does not secretly increase his army, that he does not carry on intrigues with other chiefs, &c. The Government must have been fully convinced by this time of the loyalty of the native chiefs. The Residents should not now jealously watch the conduct of the native chiefs like spies,

but should assist them in conducting the administration with good advice like their mentors.

Circulation,
490 copies.

The same paper of the 10th August regrets to state that the administration of the jails in India is not good, and the result is that incarceration in a jail, instead of having any good effect on a convict, hardens him in crime. It appears from the annual reports on the administration of jails that the number of re-admissions every year is nearly equal to fresh admissions. Some superintendents of jails ascribe the increase in re-admissions to the alleged lenient treatment of prisoners. But they are mistaken. The hardening of criminals is really due to other causes : (1) The new convicts and habitual criminals are indiscriminately mixed together in Indian jails. But in England all prisoners are not only kept in separate cells in the night, but as far as possible they are not allowed to come in contact with each other even during the day. They are so seated when they are employed at the tread-mill that one cannot see the other. (2) The subordinate jail officials frequently abuse and beat the prisoners, and the result is that the latter lose all sense of honor or self-respect owing to this ill-treatment. Superintendents generally do not like to punish criminals in the regular way for small offences, because all punishments inflicted by them have to be entered in a register ; and if the number of punishments inflicted during the year is very large, the Government takes them to task for being over-strict. Therefore they tell their subordinates to punish the offending criminals privately. The subordinate jail officials much oppress the prisoners and extort bribes from them. (3) In the case of criminals sentenced to rigorous imprisonment the same task is generally exacted from all classes of criminals. In fixing the task for each convict the superintendent of a jail should not only take into consideration his physical strength, but also the kind of work to which he is accustomed. If the appointed task of a convict is light for him, he will regard prison

life as a comfortable one. If it is too heavy for him, he will naturally pay bribes to the subordinate jail officials, in order that they may transfer him to some less laborious work or have a portion of his task done by other criminals. (4) The practice of appointing medical officers as superintendents of jails has led to very bad results. These doctor superintendents, in order to earn the praises of the Government, are always anxious to increase the income of the jail from jail industries and to reduce the expenditure as much as possible. In order to increase the income they strictly exact the task-work from the prisoners, and do not much care about their health. The annual jail reports clearly show that the rate of mortality and of corporal chastisements has been much higher in those jails where the same man was both the doctor and superintendent than in those where the two offices were held by separate men. The offices of superintendent and doctor of a jail should be held by separate men, in order that one may exercise a check upon the other. One of the Subordinate Magistrates of a district should be appointed superintendent of the district jail.

The same paper publishes an article communicated by its Aligarh correspondent. The article is headed "Misfortune is again about to befall Aligarh." The writer says : The misfortune we mean is the approaching advent of Maulvi Sami-ullah Khan, Subordinate Judge, from Moradabad to Aligarh. The article is headed "Misfortune is again about to befall Aligarh." The writer says : The misfortune we mean is the approaching advent of Maulvi Sami-ullah Khan, Subordinate Judge, in Aligarh for the second time. When he was at Aligarh before, he set the pleaders by the ears. The pleaders were divided into two opposite parties and great ill-feeling existed between them. They have not yet been fully reconciled to each other. It is difficult to realize what has induced the High Court to retransfer him to this place. It is well known what good remarks were once recorded by the late Judge of Aligarh and Sir Charles Turner about him ! There is now no old Judge in the High Court. Sir Charles Turner has gone to Madras ; Mr. Pearson has retired ; the

Chief Justice is a pious man ; and the Registrar is a new man. If the High Court desired to remove Maulvi Farid-al-din to some other place, it should have sent another man like him to Aligarh. Both the Hindus and Musalmans of Aligarh are dissatisfied with Maulvi Sami-ullah Khan. His transfer to this place is also objectionable on the ground that his many friends and relatives are employed in different posts here. Moreover, the reputation of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College will suffer from his coming here, because any person who will contribute any subscription to the college in his time even from *bonâ fide* good motives will be generally regarded as having made the contribution with the object of winning his good will. It would be a good thing if the Hon'ble Saiyid Ahmad Khan dissuaded him from coming to this place.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nûr* of the 10th August complains that the *patwâris* in the Pânjab oppress the cultivators in the Pânjab in a variety of ways, and urges that no *patwâri* should be employed in the same tahsîl in which his house is situated, and that the *patwâris* should be frequently transferred from one tahsîl to another and even from one district to another.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Nasîm-i-Agra* of the 7th August states that when the North-Western Provinces High Court was at Agra, all appeals against the decisions of the district officers in Ajmere were instituted in that Court. But since the removal of that Court from Agra to Allahabad, the Governor-General's Agent for Rajputana has been invested with High Court powers in regard to Ajmere. But this arrangement is objectionable on several grounds. In the first place the Governor-General's Agent for Rajputana is generally a military officer who has had some experience in the political department, but who has received no legal training, and consequently cannot be expected to be well acquainted with the law. Not one of those men who

have held the office within the last ten years is so thoroughly acquainted with the law as a High Court Judge generally is. *Secondly*, the Agent has his hands full with important political work and can devote little attention to his other duties. *Thirdly*, no pleader is allowed to appear in the Court of the Agent. One or two suitors took pleaders with them to Abu. The Agent told the pleaders that he acted in accordance with political law, and that he would not hear them, and ordered them to go down the hill at once. It is easy to see what justice can be expected from such a Court.

The *Sáhas* of the 6th August states that some Englishmen say that England governs India only for the good of the natives ; that England and India. instead of deriving benefit from this country, she is sometimes exposed to great expense and trouble on account of her connection with it ; and that Englishmen do not abandon it because they are afraid that their retirement would be a signal for its neighbours to invade it. In refutation of the above statement the editor refers to some of the advantages which England obtains from India. (1) It must be a matter of great honor and pride to England that she has in her possession a country which has been regarded as the garden of the whole earth for hundreds of years, whose riches attracted the Muhammadan invaders from the north-west, and at which Russia even now casts a greedy eye. (2) It is her possession of India that has made England the richest country in the world. British traders reap a great profit from their Indian trade. India is the chief consumer of British manufactures. She now depends upon England for the supply of most common things, such as needles, &c. She has to pay for a large European army. Many Europeans are also employed in other departments on large pay. The pay of each European officer is generally equal to or even more than the pay of all his assistants put together. Lakhs of rupees have to be sent to England every month on

account of the pensions of retired European officers. British capitalists hold a large part of the Indian stocks, and therefore millions sterling have to be sent to England every year in the shape of interest. (3) Englishmen who, if they had remained at home, would carry on the work of a blacksmith or some other low and laborious work of this kind and would hardly earn one shilling a day, hold posts of Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 in India and have horses and carriages to ride and drive. When any of them is riding or driving and a native happens to come in his way, he calls him a damned nigger, strikes him with the cane he has in his hand, and drives him away from the road. Is it not the possession of India that enables hundreds of thousands of Englishmen to enjoy such ease and comfort? Then with what face do they say that they derive no benefit from India? If they do not really reap any advantage from India, why have they made laws for us which are a hundred times more strict than English laws, in order that we may always continue under their rule? Why have they enacted such a strict Arms Act, which has made us a nation of mere quill-drivers? Why have they even gagged our mouths? The fact of the matter is that they have done all this to promote their own interests.

Circulation,
115 copies.

The *Ahsan-al-Akhdar* (Moradabad) of the 4th August (received on the 8th idem) says that the recent dismissal of 14 Musalmans from a Government office at Naini Tal, on the ground that they wanted a short leave on every Friday to offer their prayers, has raised a very delicate question. We hope that the Government will settle this question with that justice and prudence which have enabled it to so successfully rule over this country, which is inhabited by people professing different religious creeds. The prayer difficulty has often arisen not only in connection with the Musalmans employed in public offices, but also in connection with the Muhammadan students at Government schools. Ignorant Musalmans are under the false impression that

the secret object of the Government in giving the natives English education is to make them Christians, and the prevention of the Muhammadan students by European Educational officers from offering their prayers greatly strengthens their false impression. There is really nothing to justify this prohibition. We have heard that the Muhammadan teachers and students at the Agra College are not granted leave on Fridays in order that they may go to their mosque and offer their prayers. We do not know what is the state of things at the Allahabad and the Benares Colleges. Some years ago a difficulty arose in connection with this matter at the Bareilly College, and some Muhammadan teachers were dismissed and the names of some students were struck off. But at last leave for a short time was allowed to the Musalmans on Fridays by the college authorities with great reluctance. This privilege should have been extended by the Government to Musalman teachers and students at all the Government colleges and schools. The Government of India declares that it has no religion of its own, but is the guardian of all religions and looks upon them all with an eye of equality. If this is the case, why does it give a holiday on Sunday to the Christians and refuses even one or two hours' leave to the Musalmans on Friday? In the beginning of British rule the Musalman Government servants and students were readily given leave to offer their prayers. The withholding of this privilege will be a matter of great grief and dissatisfaction to them.

LOCAL.

The *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 7th August, in its local news

Circulation,
325 copies.

A native boy wounded
by two European soldiers
at Agra.

column, states that a rumour is current to the effect that two European soldiers lately went to a village called

Malpura on a shooting excursion. A boy was wounded by small shot. On this the villagers took the guns from the soldiers. The police have now surrounded the village on all sides and

are making enquiries about the seizure of the guns by the villagers. When the authorities are unable to check such untoward accidents which are so frequent, it is but natural that the people should take the protection of their lives into their own hands. The Government has repeatedly issued orders that military officers will be held responsible for any accidents that occur through the carelessness of the soldiers under their command : but in vain. Some natives are killed every year by European soldiers.

Circulation,
147 copies.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh) of the 13th July, in its local news column, states that it has been heard that a joint-stock company has been established at Aligarh. The company has its office at Russelganj, where it largely slaughters animals and dries their flesh. It is said that the dried flesh is conveyed to some province in the east, where it is used as manure for fertilizing the land. The bad smell that emanates from rotten flesh is unbearable, and the inhabitants of Russelganj are thinking of leaving the place. The Magistrate should see to this.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

Sl. No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Hind</i>	... Jalandhar, Urdu	...	Weekly	Barkat Ali	1881. August 6th
2	<i>Aftab-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	... Ditto	... Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	" 5th & 8th	August 8th	...
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	... Agra	... Ditto	Weekly	Khawaja Yusuf Ali,	" 7th	" 12th	225 copies.
4	<i>Ahsan-al-Akhbar</i>	... Moradabad	... Ditto	Ditto	Ali Husain Khan	July 28th & 4th	" 8th	115 "
5	<i>Ahsa-i-Sitandari</i>	... Ditto	... Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	August 3rd	7th	...
6	<i>Ain-al-Akhbar</i>	... Ditto	... Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	" 7th	" 9th	...
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	... Meerut	... Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	" 6th	" 8th	140 "
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	... Lahore	... Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	" 6th & 10th	" 9th & 13th	1,700 "
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	... Ditto	Weekly	Mirza Faiyaz Beg	8th	respectively.	80 "
10	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamannai,</i>	... Ditto	... Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	" 10th	10th	125 "
11	<i>Almal-al-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	... Ditto	Ditto	Fakhr-al-din	" 9th	" 12th	...
12	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	... Aligarh	... Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Golab Rai	" 6th & 9th	" 8th & 10th	276 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow...	... Urdu	Weekly	Chandan Lal	6th	11th	135 copies.
14	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	... Urdu-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Mir Nisar Ali	" 9th	" 13th	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
15	<i>Anwar-al-Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow,	... Urdu	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	11th	" "	125 copies.

List of papers examined—(continued).

Sl. No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1881.	1881.	
16	<i>Ashraf-ul-Akbar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Urdu ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	August 11th	August 13th	100 copies.
17	<i>Bharat Bandhu</i> ...	Aligarh ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Tota Ram	" 12th	" 12th	147 "
18	<i>Bharti Vilas</i> ...	Agra ...	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Jamna Das	" 5th	" 8th	200 "
19	<i>Dabdaba-i-Qaisari</i> ...	Bareilly ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Thakur Prasad	" 6th	" 10th	225 "
20	<i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandri</i> ,	Rampur ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	" 8th	" "	410 "
21	<i>Delhi Punch</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Husain Ali	" 6th	" 11th	225 "
22	<i>Guldasta-i-Benares</i> ,	Benares ...	Ditto	Ditto	Fida Husain	July 15th & 8th	" "	...
						August.		
23	<i>Harish Chandrika</i> ...	Udaipur ...	Hindi ...	Monthly	Damodar Shastri ...	For the month of	" 8th	180 "
						Shrawan.		
24	<i>Haiyat-i-Jawidani</i> ...	Agra ...	Urdu ...	Tri-monthly,	Jhabbe Lal	August 10th	" 12th	80 "
25	<i>Hindi Pradip</i> ...	Allahabad,	Hindi	Monthly	Balkrishn Bhat	July 1st	" 7th	225 "
26	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i> ...	Jaipur ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	August 6th & 10th	" 8th & 12th	188 "
							respectively.	
27	<i>Jaisi-i-Tar</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto	Weekly	Rae Ganeshi Lal ...	" 8th	" 12th	50 "
28	<i>Karnamah</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 5th	" 10th	250 "
29	<i>Kashi Patrika</i> ...	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Baleshwar Prasad...	" "	" 7th	725 copies (in-
								cluding 370
								copies taken
								by Govt.)
30	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudha</i> ,	Ditto ...	Hindi ...	Ditto	Chintamani Rao ...	July 18th & 25th	" 9th	850 copies.
31	<i>Khair Khwah-i-Alam</i>	Delhi ...	Urdu ...	Ditto	Mir Hasan	August 8th	" 11th	90 "
32	<i>Khair Khwah-i-Hind</i>	Ditto ...	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-monthly,	Maha Narain	July 16th & 1st	" 12th	...
						August.		

...	Koh-i-Nar	... Lahore	Urdu	...	Bi-weekly	...	Jawwad Ali	...	Augt. 6th & 10th	...	9th & 13th respectively.	490 copies (including 86 copies taken by Govt.)
33												
34	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Saliyd Jamil-al-din,	...	9th	...	13th	365 copies.
35	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Bulaqi Das	...	8th	...	10th	150 "
36	Marwar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Weekly	...	Gobardhan Das	...	"	...	12th	100 "
37	Mashir-i-Qaisar	Lucknow,	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Ghulam Muhammad	...	9th	...	11th	200 "
38	Mishir-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhib-ul-lah	...	8th	...	12th	90 "
39	Mitra Vids	Lahore	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Mukund Ram	...	"	...	11th	250 "
40	Najmal-Akhbar	Etawah	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Hayat,	...	"	...	9th	200 "
41	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Jamna Das	...	7th	...	10th	325 "
42	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ambica Prasad	...	9th	...	12th	106 "
43	Nur Afshan	Ludhiana,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	...	11th	...	13th	700 "
44	Nur-al-Anwar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Yaqub,	...	"	...	"	337 "
45	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Sheo Prasad	...	8th to 13th	...	8th to 13th respectively.	715 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
46	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Sajjad Husain	...	9th	...	12th	600 copies.
47	Panjabi Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Muhammad Azim,	...	"	...	9th & 13th respectively.	300 "
48	Panjab Punch	Ditto	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Fateh-al-din	...	9th	...	12th	150 "
49	Patiala Akhbar	Patiala	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rikhi Kesh	...	"	...	11th	300 "
50	Qaisar-al-Akhbar	Allahabad,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Abdul Latif	...	"	...	9th	125 "
51	Rafik-i-Am	Sialkot	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Divan Chand	...	4th	...	"	600 "
52	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Nadir Ali Shah	...	"	...	9th & 12th respectively.	517 "
53	Rohilkhand Akhbar	Moradabad,	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Bishan Sarup	...	July 30th	...	8th	110 "
54	Sabha Kapurthala	Kapurthala	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sharf-al-din	...	August 6th	...	"	...
55	Sadiq-al-Akhbar	Bhawalpur	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Abdul Quds	...	11th	...	13th	455 "
56	Sahas	Allahabad,	Bengali	...	Ditto	...	Shri Kali Krishn Chakrabatti.	...	"	...	7th	...
57	Said-al-Akhbar	Budaun	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Afzal Ali	...	July 28th & 4th August.	...	10th	75 "

List of papers examined—(concluded).

Sl. No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
58	<i>Sejvan Kirti Sudhakar.</i>	Udaipur ...	Hindi	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	August 8th	1881. August 12th	225 copies.
59	<i>Shola-i-Tar</i>	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Ditto	Haidar Ali	9th	" "	325 "
60	<i>Tairhwa Saddat</i>	Agra	Ditto	Monthly	Khawaja Yusuf Ali,	For the months of	" "	300 "
					Rabi-al-Awal & Rabi-al-Sani.	July 22nd & 5th August.	" "	
61	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	Sialkot	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Gayan Chand	August 8th	9th	900 "
62	<i>Vrit Dhara</i>	Dhar	Marathi	Weekly	Hari Bhaskar	August 8th	13th	125 "

ALLAHABAD:

The 18th August, 1881. }

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Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

